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W. C. SMITH,
CASA GRANDE, ARIZONA.

FERNANDO B. MALDONADO,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

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Bread delivered to any part of town free of charge.

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MOULDINGS,

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FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED

SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY

BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA.

THE DAKOTA OKLAHOMA.

THE NEXT BIG RUSH WILL BE INTO THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Some 5,000,000 Acres of First Rate Land and a Little Not So Good—The Land Is Fertile, with Good Water Power and Timber and Convenient Markets.

The Sioux must go. So says the United States government, and the three commissioners—Gen. Crook, William Warner and Charles Eastman—are already on the ground and summoning the chiefs to a "big talk." It is nominally a free talk, but the fact is that the Indians are to be persuaded to sell of their own free will, but all the same it is perfectly undoubted in advance just how it is to end. The Sioux are to sell freely, of course, but they are to sell. And the land hungry borderers understand it just as well as if the wink had been tipped them from Washington, and are already on their way from all directions. Thousands of those disappointed in Oklahoma are already well on their northward journey;

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THE SIOUX RESERVATION, many thousands more are moving from Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, and away up in the Black Hills companies are organized and well armed men are moving to the western border of the reserve to get their share of the 9,300,000 acres.

Observe that it contains 33,000 homesteads of 160 acres each, exclusive of some little corners; that it is in a region all good land, and that it is in a region all ready a state, practically, and it will be plain that it is a far better place than Oklahoma or the much desired Cherokee strip. Indeed, the men who get located there this year will have a vote for congressmen as soon as they can get their "dug out" dug and their cabins up, and will choose legislators who will choose United States senators who will help make laws for Oklahoma for perhaps a quarter of a century to come. Nor is this all. The Sioux own some more land in Dakota which they will soon be called on to give up and there will be chances for further picking. In fact, it is well recognized that the slightly civilized Sioux of Dakota will have to "move on" and not stop till they are joined to their wilder congeners in the Rocky mountains.

The Indians have made a firm stand on this reservation, and managed their part of the negotiation with much more skill than is usual with them. They set their terms from the start at the government price, \$1.25 per acre. A year ago the government offered them fifty cents, but they laughed it to scorn. Then the secretary of the interior tried the old game of inviting the chiefs to junket and powwow at Washington. They enjoyed the trip immensely, saw what was before them—and a great deal of it—drank freely of the white man's cordial and went into ecstasies over the theatrical displays, especially the ballet, but when it came to talking they talked business—\$1.25 per acre they must have, and the price is to be \$1 an acre.

Secretary Vilas was inclined to give the price, but judged that the immediate payment of some \$11,500,000 to a tribe of Indians would produce a perfect carnival of debauchery, and recommended a compromise law, which congress passed. By its terms the commissioners are to use \$25,000 in "procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians"—other details being left largely to the commission. The price is to be \$1 an acre for land taken the first three years, 75 cents for that taken the next three, and 50 cents for all the rest, the government to guarantee payment for it all within ten years. Of the money each adult male Indian is to have \$20 cash and a head of a family or isolated farmer a certain supply of tools, seeds and cattle. For these purposes the law appropriates \$3,000,000. Thereafter there are to be schools, physicians, teachers, &c., as is usual in Indian treaties. Sections 16 and 24 in each township are to be reserved for school purposes according to existing laws applicable to Dakota. There is to be no "free land" or homesteading; each settler must pay \$1.25 per acre, and this may cool the enthusiasm a little.

The land is nearly all good and easily accessible. There is no crossing of Indian lands necessary as in getting into Oklahoma, and the laws of Dakota will be in force there as soon as the Indians vacate. Its opening will add another 100,000 to the population of Dakota in a year or less, and incidentally the first traders who get there will have a good time getting the \$50 from each Indian. No doubt there will be quite a boom in ginners. All the chiefs so far interviewed express a willingness to sign at once, and so the work of the commission will probably be completed in a few days and by next Independence day the rush is on.

The topography may be described as a gentle slope, rising westward and southward from the Missouri, with gentle swells of prairie which rise higher as one goes westward till they merge in the spurs of the Black Hills or form the high "divides" between the affluents of the Missouri—the Cheyenne, White and Niobrara rivers. But on the Nebraska line and along the affluents of the Niobrara there is a marked exception to the usual rule on the plains—the high land does not "break down" in slopes and plateaus towards the streams, but often maintains its highest level to the very bluffs, the stream running in a deep gulch from 100 to 200 feet below. In such localities the water question is an important one. There is very little "alkali land"—none, it is believed—which will not produce abundantly of wheat, corn, hay, oats, etc., after the second year. A very little alkali, however, spoils the land for sorghum, some root crops, melons and tender vines till after many years of cultivation. Beets in such land take on a

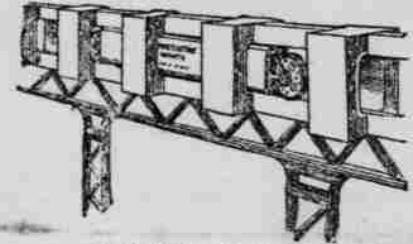
bitter, acid taste and the common "pie plant" (usually called rhubarb in the east) turns into something unpleasantly like burdock. Nearly all kinds of timber, however, grow remarkably well on such lands.

The new community will be well situated for markets. But a little ways west is the noted mining region of the Black Hills, on the eastern border of the Missouri with railroads leading eastward and flourishing cities on its banks, and the Nebraska railroad traverses the valley of the Niobrara. There is also abundant water power, and timber is more abundant than in sections further east. In short, there are reasons enough why white men are eager for the land, and its opening will give South Dakota a continuous line of settlements from her populous southeastern section to the Black Hills.

A TREMENDOUS RATE OF SPEED.

Extraordinary Claims Made for a New Method of Using Electricity as a motive power has recently been exhibited in Boston for which its friends make great claims. It is based upon that attraction which a coil magnet has upon a steel bar, drawing it into its center. Instead of a bar, in the apparatus referred to, there is a steel car. Magnets are placed at brief intervals along the line, and the car is suspended from a single rail so as to go through the center of the magnet. The car is drawn into the center of the first magnet, the current is then cut off automatically and the car left free to the influence of the second magnet. Here the current is again cut, and so on to the end of the route.

The power to be used in the apparatus will need to be sufficient in the first few magnets to start the car and give it the intended motion. The power of succeeding magnets may be much slighter, for the force required to keep an object in motion is very small compared with the initial force. Only one magnet is in operation at one time, so that there is no waste of force whatever. The point at which the current is broken is slightly before the center of the car, so that the current cut exactly as the car reaches the center there would for an infinitely small time be a retarding motion. Indeed, the principle of the break to be applied is based on this fact. The break consists of a magnet similar to the others in use, in which the circuit is not cut off after the car has passed through it. Consequently the car is pulled back and at last comes to a stop.



PORT-ELECTRIC SYSTEM. The inventor of this system, which is called the "port-electric system of transportation," is John G. Williams. He exhibited a model three feet long, through which a small bar of steel was made to shoot with astonishing rapidity.

It is intended to use the system at first for the purpose of transporting the mails. About an hour is the time estimated to send a car from New York to Boston, and mails between the two cities may be distributed every two hours. The speed of some two hundred miles an hour, mails could be sent across the continent in fifteen hours.

In other words, the San Francisco merchants and bankers would find letters in their desks in the morning that had been mailed the evening before in New York.

There have been numerous electric systems for rapid transit invented, but this far none have been practically applied. It remains to be seen if the port-electric will work. If so it will revolutionize the mail facilities; but whether passengers can be found who are willing to shoot through the air at such a rate is a more serious question.

Moderator Robert. Rev. William C. Roberts, the moderator of the great Presbyterian assembly in New York City, was born in Wales fifty-seven years ago, and came to America at the age of 17. He was graduated from Princeton thirty-four years ago, and at once began his career as a minister. He has since held various positions in the theological seminary. His first call was to the First Presbyterian church, at Wilmington, Del.

He went to Columbus, O., in 1861, and in 1864 to Elizabeth, N. J. After many years' labor there and elsewhere he was made president of the Forest University, near Chicago. He is known throughout the United States as an earnest worker and an efficient organizer.

It is a very curious fact that, while the Australian merchant can get for \$5 per ton 120 letters to Britain, the British merchant can only get ninety-six letters to Australia for the same money.

The winter in Iceland has been unusually severe. When, the other day, the first post ship of the season broke through the ice floes and reached Reykjavik the first question asked by the natives was whether Prince Bismarck was still alive.

The superintendent of a Louisville employment agency urges boys who desire to take up trades to learn cooking. He has found that there is a great excess of good cooks not only in Louisville, but also in every city in the United States.

A Pennsylvania hunter found a cave in the mountains the other day which contained, as he estimated, four tons of solid honey. The bees picked into him and stung him a score of times and ran him off before he could arrange to gather, pack and ship.

St. Peter's at Rome is to be further embellished by fresh mosaics. At present the cornice running around the nave and aisles is merely a canvas imitation, but Pope Leo intends to replace it by real mosaic according to the original designs by Raphael, Bramante and Michael Angelo.

There are two idle superstitions about cramps that come in the legs and start a man out of his bed quicker than anything else. One is to stick a jackknife in the forehead of a bed on retiring for the night, and the other is to arrange the slippers very carefully, bottom up, at the foot of the bed.

Agriculture by Irrigation.

Something like two million acres of land have recently been sold and are now made fit for agriculture in Wyoming territory by means of ordinary irrigation ditches, and official reports estimate that not less than four million acres more can be redeemed in the same way. It also shows that not less than 6,000,000 acres in addition can be restored by extraordinary means—that is, by a system of storage. This would give Wyoming about twelve million acres that might be devoted to agriculture, aside from the much larger body of grazing land. Of the 55,000,000 acres of land in that territory, 25,000,000 are grazing and 15,000,000 are classified as agricultural. But there are also supposed to be not less than 15,000,000 acres of coal lands, so that all there is not a large proportion of worthless land in that territory.

The appropriation made by congress at its last session of \$250,000 to defray the cost preliminary surveys for storage reservoirs has stimulated a great deal of inquiry and search for suitable places to impound water. It is stated on good authority that Wyoming has water enough going to waste to irrigate every foot of agricultural land in that territory. It is doubtful if the government will adopt the plan of constructing a series of reservoirs. What it can best do is to furnish official surveys and make known to what extent large tracts of land can be cheaply irrigated. The water flowing over government lands can also be diverted to a system of general irrigation before private riparian or appropriation rights have been attached.

The recent objections made to any system of irrigation on a large scale are, that if water is impounded it will prevent the natural seepage and irrigation of large tracts of land which are now benefited in this way. The chief benefit of all such tracts is the natural rainfall. Where this is restricted the water coursing down rivers and running to waste can do very little toward making barren tracts fertile.

The last objection raised is that impounding of water on a large scale involves a system of earthen embankments, and that the Johnston disaster demonstrates that earthen dams are dangerous to life and property. But some of the foremost engineers of the country have recently declared that earthen embankments are the safest if properly constructed. That the dam at Johnston did not give way because of any natural weakness, but because no adequate provision had been made for carrying off the surplus water. The embankment was cut down by the attrition of water where there should have been no overflow, and not pushed off of place by the pressure of water. Had the water been carried off by sufficient weirs, there would have been no disaster. The judgment of engineers is not against the impounding of water by earthen embankments, because these they affirm, can be made safe by proper construction.

To what extent the system of irrigation by storage will be carried on in this country is still problematical. It looks as if experiments were about to be initiated on a large scale through such encouragement as the federal government will give. The most interesting fact now is that every year in the country between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific large areas of arid land are made fit for agriculture through private enterprise. It is not all accomplished by the impounding of water. Wherever water can be reached within a reasonable distance from the surface by artesian wells in the valleys that method will be adopted. Living streams have been made to flow in the deserts. Wherever water can be brought to the surface, or can be laid out on lands by means of pumping mountain streams, there agriculture will flourish. When a hundred acres are made to have a greater productive value by means of irrigation than a thousand acres could have without it, even the most conservative population can be made to subsist by agriculture where the natural rainfall gave no assurance of crops.—S. F. Bulletin.

Blind Men's Observations.

There are now stopping in Phenix two blind men, one from rheumatic destruction of the optic nerve fifteen years ago, and one from quick malpractice dating back thirty-five years. Yet both these unfortunates are far more cheerful than many a man in full possession of all his senses. They are as untroubled as the birds, and travel all over the continent and speak confidently of the places that look attractive to them and of the cities they were disappointed in. One carries a watch and can tell the time of day to a minute. He has notches filed on the dial at every hour figure and by feeling the notches ascertains what o'clock it is. The other tells of the letters he receives from various friends and of their voices, by which alone he recognizes them. Both walk about assisted only by a cane, save at night, when they are guided by a stick. He comes to unravel the mystery of the places that look attractive to them and of the cities they were disappointed in. One carries a watch and can tell the time of day to a minute. He has notches filed on the dial at every hour figure and by feeling the notches ascertains what o'clock it is. The other tells of the letters he receives from various friends and of their voices, by which alone he recognizes them. Both walk about assisted only by a cane, save at night, when they are guided by a stick.

At Sacaton. Hon. Claude M. Johnson, agent at Sacaton in charge of the Pima agency, arrived to-day. He comes to unravel if possible the murder of the Indian Louis, some days ago, near Tempe and hopes, through the Indians themselves, to discover his murderers.

Agent Johnson reports affairs at Sacaton in a prosperous condition. The Indians have this year a large crop of wheat, with considerable barley, melons and pumpkins. Some of

their products are sold at Florence and Casa Grande, the United States government furnishing from fifteen to twenty wagons yearly for use of its wards.

Another some 11,000 Indians are included within Agent Johnson's jurisdiction; 3,500 Pimas at the Gila reservation, 400 Maricopas on Salt river and over 7,000 Papagos scattered from New Mexico to California, south of the Gila river. In looking after so many widely dispersed Indians the agent is compelled to take long journeys about the desert, but he always tries to go wherever any disturbance is reported between stockmen, miners and Indians. At the agency headquarters an Indian court, consisting of three Pimas, settles their petty disputes, generally to the satisfaction of all parties. During the school season there are thirteen employees at Sacaton. The boarding school burned last November will, probably be rebuilt this year, when 170 or more children of both sexes can be instructed. At the Tucson school eighty-five Pimas are taking a three years' course, while ninety more are at Albuquerque.

Agent Johnson considers the Indians capable of great improvement. The children are willing to attend school, and during his administration of about fourteen months, he has noticed an increased interest in agricultural effort and in the attainment of better modes of living.

The agency now has an effective system of water works, operated by steam.

How the Grand Golden Drawing Occurred.

Everyone wants to hear the result of the Grand Extraordinary Golden (the 220th Monthly) Drawing, which took place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 18th, 1889. Here is a record of some of the vagaries, and any further information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Ticket No. 61,605 drew the First Capital Prize of \$600,000. It was sold in fractional parts of fortieths at \$1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one to Mrs. Catharine Callahan, 331 Federal St. Boston, Mass.; one to East Saginaw Nat'l Bank, East Saginaw, Mich.; one to F. M. Dauphin, Duluth, Minn.; one to Martha O. Wyman, Lynn, Mass.; one to Leonard M. Hersey, Boston, Mass.; one to Lavenson & Gerson, Sacramento, Cal.; one to E. H. La Tour, Buffalo, N. Y.; one to C. F. Nestor, Lancaster, Ohio; one to Miss Annie Dawee, 170 E. 12th St., New York City; one to National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; one to J. F. Edwards, Atlanta, Ga., etc., etc. No. 62,311 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$200,000, also sold in fractional fortieths at \$1.00 each: one to Mad. J. P. Deconinck, 52 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to I. Kleiber, 1842 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to R. G. Greene, Portland, Me.; one to H. Rosenberg, Galveston, Tex.; one to John Harneon, 174 Eliot St., Boston, Mass.; one to E. Ansdren, 137 Eighth St., New York City; one to B. Hillman, Redding, Ala.; one to K. Wegner, Chicago, Ill.; one to M. S. Murphy, Merit, Tex.; one to John L. Riera, Jr., Lawrence P. O., La., etc. Ticket No. 44,624 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$100,000 also sold in fractional fortieths at \$1.00 each: one to S. J. Klautner, Newark, N. J.; one to Frank E. Pierce, 59 Clinton St., Boston, Mass.; one to G. H. Stephenson, Sacramento, Cal.; one to F. E. Luttery, New York City; one to Cassa-gue & Vign, 3 East Third St., New York City; one to W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; one to L. Panatier, Shaw, Kas.; one to W. C. Fisher, 358 Halsey St., Newark, N. J., etc. The next, the 231st grand monthly drawing, will take place Tuesday (always Tuesday) August 13th, 1889. Do not let the date be forgotten.

Value of the Local Paper.

It is a singular but unquestionable fact that even the most sagacious and public spirited of the business men in most communities do not seem adequately to appreciate the value of the local newspaper as an agency of advertising the business interests of the city or town in which it is published. There are to be found in every town a very considerable portion of business men who are ready to give their time and labor to the organization and maintenance of boards of trade, or any other movement for the attraction of outside enterprise and capital, and whom it is not difficult to induce to subscribe money for the establishment of promising enterprises, but who are not so ready to contribute to the support and improvement of their newspapers.

There is no question but that the newspaper of any town or city may be made the most effective possible agency in its development and prosperity. The efforts and influence of either individuals or organizations are at least but spasmodic and transient, but the newspaper works on steadily and continuously. The individual agitator of the board of trade reaches only a comparatively limited field of opportunity—only those to whom the particular effort may be directed; but the newspaper reaches out in every direction, and carries its influence to homes of unknown and unsuspected watchers of opportunities. Among shrewd, intelligent men of affairs, the character of every community is measured more by the standard of its newspapers than perhaps by any other single indication.

And without such support in a liberal measure no newspaper can do justice either to its town or to the ambition of its publisher. It is quite safe to assert that a newspaper is rarely found inadequately representing the consequences and enterprise of its community. The case is an exceptional indeed in which a community deserves better newspapers than it possesses, or in which local newspapers do not flatteringly reflect the actual character of the community. But to do this—to induce a laudable spirit of local pride—they are very commonly compelled to make pecuniary contributions to the public good, far exceeding in volume what might reasonably be expected by them at the hands of scores of business men who seem to feel that they have done all that is incumbent upon them, as public spirited men of the community, if they give the paper the support of a mere subscription.

It is a popular, but probably fallacious impression, that newspapers are what their publishers and editors make them. They are not; they are to a very great extent what the business community where they are published makes them. They represent the character and merits of the community far more exactly than they do the energy and enterprise of their publishers or the ability and ambition of their editors. It is in the power of the business men of any community to push their local newspapers forward to a standard far beyond what is attained by any effort of the publishers without their co-operation, and in no other direction can an equal measure of effort and experience be applied with anything like equal effect in advancing the interests, not only of the community at large, but of the individual business man himself.—Industrial Journal.

Save money by buying railroad tickets cheap. Of Sam Drachman, Tucson, Louisiana Lottery tickets for sale; agent for Little Louisiana Lottery.

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Centrifugal Pump Irrigation.

About six weeks ago Mr. D. D. Hall received a centrifugal pump, and set it up on a 320-acre tract of land, owned by him two miles south of Tucson, beyond Silver Lake. He had sunk a well to the first water stratum, but it was found with the new pump the water supply would only last 30 minutes at a time. He at once commenced sinking and is now, at a depth of about 16 feet, able to supply the pump for 12 out of 24 hours. The pump will throw 1000 gallons of water a minute and is run by steam. Mr. Hall expects to strike an inexhaustible supply of water, the stratum of gravel which is not a greater depth than 23 feet. When the pump is supplied with water to run steadily it is estimated that it will throw enough water to irrigate 48 acres every 24 hours. A land only requires irrigation once a month it will be seen that with a water supply this pump will irrigate 1200 acres of land in 30 days.

The cost of the plant is \$1400, and the running expenses will not go over three dollars a month. It has been estimated that where a person owns his own wood or can buy it at \$3 per cord land can be irrigated with one of these centrifugal pumps at a cost not to exceed 12 cents per acre. These pumps could not be used on mesa lands as they will not raise the water successfully more than 50 feet. Thousands of these pumps are now in operation in California and several are proving to be an unqualified success in the Salt River valley.—Citizen.

Arizona Cattle.

C. M. Bruce, President of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, and manager of the Babacomari Cattle Company of Benson, is in San Francisco and in an interview by the Examiner said: Arizona cattle are in splendid condition now," said he to a reporter, "but it is very doubtful if any more of them come to California. They are going to Montana, Wyoming, Kansas to go on grass and become fully matured. About 30,000 have been shipped to Montana and Wyoming this spring. It is the first time that any have gone there, and henceforth these territories will be quite a market for them. It may raise the price of beef considerably here, because the Nevada growers will have no opposition from outside sources, except from a corner of Oregon. About 40,000 cattle from Arizona have gone East this spring. Instead of the price of beef here, the market has changed. There are now about 1,500,000 cattle in my Territory. Cattlemen all feel very hopeful as to the future. Stock is low, but the market is very active, and a great deal of money is changing hands."

Mr. Bruce has been for ten years in Arizona, and is one of the wealthiest cattle-growers there. He is one of the men who followed Geronimo, whose murderous career was finally brought to a close by his capture and transportation to Florida.

The Verde Salt Mine.

The stockmen in the northern part of the territory are beginning to appreciate the salt mine at Camp Verde, and their patronage is enabling a couple of men to open the mine and sell the salt at \$3.50 per ton. It is worth delivered on the range, \$20 per ton, and there seems to be considerable demand. The mine lies in a hillside within two miles of Camp Verde, on the Prescott road, at the foot of Copper canyon. The stratum, which is about eight feet thick, is composed of seemingly pure crystalline salt, salt peter and several undetermined substances, which stock eat with as much relish as they eat the pure salt, which stockmen consider equally good. No analysis has been made, so far as could be learned. Probably, upon investigation, a similar deposit will be found underlying the marshes which give taste and name to the Salt River.—Phenix Tribune.

Stray Horse.

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF THE SUB-SCRIBER at his ranch on the north side of the Gila river near Florence, on June 11th, one colored mare with white face, branded 20 on left hind and horse on left shoulder, with sorrel horse, white face, branded 20 on left shoulder. The owner is notified to prove property, pay charges, and take said animals away.

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CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF THE SUB-SCRIBER at his ranch on the north side of the Gila river near Florence, on June 11th, one colored mare with white face, branded 20 on left hind and horse on left shoulder, with sorrel horse, white face, branded 20 on left shoulder. The owner is notified to prove property, pay charges, and take said animals away.

Notice of Desert Land Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, TUCSON, ARIZONA, June 5, 1889. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOSE M. OCHOA, of Florence, Pinal County, Arizona Territory, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 1190, for the N. E. 1/4 of Section 30, T. 38 N. R. 9 E., before the Clerk of the District Court at Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, on Wednesday the 25th day of July, 1889. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: E. H. Martin, Charles Rapp, Geo. W. Campbell and Gus E. Evans all of Florence,